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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

ENOVSYS LLC

Case No.: 2:11-CV-05210-FMO(AGRx)

Plaintiff,

vs.

AT&T MOBILITY LLC and AT&T
MOBILITY II LLC

DEFENDANTS' MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF THEIR MOTION TO AMEND INVALIDITY CONTENTIONS

Hearing Date: Thursday, Oct. 24, 2013
Hearing Time: 10:00 A.M.
Hearing Place: Court Room 22-5th Floor
Honorable Judge Fernando M. Olguin

AT&T MOBILITY LLC and AT&T
MOBILITY II LLC

Counterclaimants.

vs.

ENOVSYS LLC.

Counterdefendant.

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1 Defendants AT&T Mobility LLC and AT&T Mobility II LLC (hereinafter
 2 “AT&T” or “Defendants”) submit this memorandum in support of their motion to
 3 amend their invalidity contentions.

4 **I. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT AND FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

5 On September 3, 2013, AT&T served its proposed amended invalidity
 6 contentions on Enovsys, adding additional details regarding the invalidity of the
 7 patents-in-suit that AT&T obtained during the last few weeks of discovery. In
 8 particular, the amendments: (1) added specific citations to the deposition
 9 testimony of Dr. Roy Want, who is one of the lead inventors of the prior art Xerox
 10 ParcTab/Active Badge system and added a handful of prior art documents
 11 mentioned by Dr. Want during his deposition (hereinafter the “ParcTab
 12 Amendments”); and (2) included reference to admissions made by Enovsys’s
 13 30(b)(6) corporate designee related to prior art techniques disclosed in U.S. Patent
 14 No. 5,235,633 (hereinafter the “633 Patent Admissions”).¹ Each of these items of
 15 additional information was obtained by AT&T in the closing weeks of discovery,
 16 and AT&T promptly supplemented its invalidity contentions after obtaining that
 17 information in view of the likely inclusion of this information in AT&T’s
 18 forthcoming expert disclosures.

19 On September 4, 2013, Enovsys informed AT&T that it would not stipulate
 20 to these amendments, but refused to meet and confer about the issue until after the
 21 close of fact discovery. Declaration of Jason German in Support of Defendants’
 22 Motion to Amend Invalidity Contentions (“German Decl.”) ¶ 16. When Enovsys
 23 did eventually make itself available for a meet and confer on this topic on
 24 September 11, 2013, it provided confused reasoning for its failure to stipulate to
 25 the ParcTab Amendments, arguing that Enovsys was unable to properly cross-

26
 27 ¹ AT&T’s Third Amended Invalidity Contentions are set forth in Exhibit A to the
 28 declaration of Jason German, counsel for AT&T. A redlined copy identifying the
 proposed changes is set forth in Exhibit B.

1 examine Dr. Want during his deposition because the pro-forma deposition
 2 scheduling emails between AT&T and Dr. Want were not produced until after his
 3 deposition. Enovsys also argued that AT&T had failed to show good cause in its
 4 disclosure of the '633 Patent Admissions. German Decl., Ex. F.

5 The Court should grant leave to serve the amended invalidity contentions
 6 because AT&T has good cause for making each of the amendments, and Enovsys
 7 can show no undue prejudice caused by these amendments. In particular, the
 8 ParcTab Amendments were made shortly after AT&T received the transcript of
 9 Dr. Want's deposition in late July. Moreover, Enovsys has been aware of the
 10 ParcTab system, and Dr. Want's role in the ParcTab system, since at least June
 11 2012, when AT&T served its initial invalidity contentions, which prominently
 12 identified the ParcTab as AT&T's first primary invalidity reference and listed
 13 eight publications related to the ParcTab system—at least five of which were
 14 authored in whole or in part by Dr. Want. German Decl., Ex. G, at 13–15.² Dr.
 15 Want was also disclosed in AT&T's updated initial disclosures, German Decl., Ex.
 16 H at 9, and in its response to Enovsys's interrogatory seeking information about
 17 witnesses AT&T might call at trial relating to prior art systems—where AT&T
 18 identified Dr. Want as likely to have knowledge regarding the ParcTab system,
 19 German Decl., Ex. I. at 15. Despite AT&T's repeated disclosure of Dr. Want and
 20 the importance of the ParcTab system to its invalidity contentions, Enovsys
 21 apparently took no action to locate or contact Dr. Want, nor did Enovsys attempt
 22 to take his deposition.

23 Although AT&T could have simply relied on these disclosures and called
 24 Dr. Want to testify at trial and/or submitted an affidavit from Dr. Want supporting
 25 a motion for summary judgment, AT&T went much further. It noticed Dr. Want's

26
 27 ² In addition to the documents where Dr. Want was the first listed author or
 28 inventor, Dr. Want was a co-author/inventor on U.S. Patent No. 5,493,692 and the
 Schilit Article.

1 deposition and invited Enovsys to attend in order to hear Dr. Want's likely trial
 2 testimony, and to cross-examine him—an invitation which Enovsys accepted.
 3 Following the deposition, which occurred on July 22, 2013, AT&T located and
 4 produced a few additional documents regarding the ParcTab system that Dr. Want
 5 referred to during his deposition, and, on August 13, 2013, AT&T notified
 6 Enovsys of its intent to amend its invalidity contentions to include these newly-
 7 discovered documents and to include specific citations to Dr. Want's deposition
 8 testimony. German Decl. ¶¶ 8-9; Ex. D. AT&T thereafter completed the work
 9 relating to this amendment, which entailed combing through the transcript of Dr.
 10 Want's deposition, and supplemented its invalidity contentions: identifying the
 11 specific page and line numbers of Dr. Want's testimony that corroborated AT&T's
 12 invalidity contentions, and identifying the most-pertinent of the newly discovered
 13 documents referenced by Dr. Want during his deposition that related to AT&T's
 14 invalidity contentions.

15 Despite AT&T going far beyond what the Rules require regarding
 16 disclosure of its invalidity contentions, Enovsys now contends it was "prejudiced"
 17 by its purported inability to cross-examine Dr. Want effectively, because at the
 18 time of the deposition, Enovsys was not in possession of a handful of emails
 19 between AT&T's counsel and Dr. Want related to the scheduling of his deposition.
 20 Even if this argument had theoretical merit (which it does not, because Enovsys
 21 made no effort to depose Dr. Want on its own initiative, did not subpoena Dr.
 22 Want for his communications with AT&T, did not request AT&T produce its
 23 communications with Dr. Want until the day of Dr. Want's deposition, and did in
 24 fact, extensively cross-examine Dr. Want regarding his pre-deposition
 25 communications with AT&T), AT&T expressly noted on the record during Dr.
 26 Want's deposition that it had no objection to Enovsys's attempting to continue the
 27 deposition of Dr. Want after it received the email correspondence between Dr.
 28 Want and AT&T's counsel. German Decl., Ex. C at 227:21–228:3. However,

1 Enovsys never attempted to re-open the deposition following production of the
 2 written communications between AT&T's counsel and Dr. Want. Enovsys's
 3 argument of prejudice is therefore meritless, and should be rejected.

4 Finally, the addition of the '633 Patent Admissions to AT&T's invalidity
 5 contentions was made to incorporate testimony received at the deposition of
 6 Enovsys's Rule 30(b)(6) deponent, which occurred on August 28, 2013, a few
 7 days before AT&T's proposed amendment.

8 **II. ARGUMENT**

9 The Northern District of California's Patent Local Rule (L.R.)³ 3-6 states
 10 that invalidity contentions may be amended by order of the Court "upon a timely
 11 showing of good cause." One enumerated example of good cause is, "absent
 12 undue prejudice to the non-moving party . . . recent discovery of material, prior art
 13 despite earlier diligent search." L.R. 3-6(b).

14 As discussed below, good cause exists for each amendment because they all
 15 rest on recently and diligently discovered information. In addition, there is no
 16 undue prejudice to Enovsys because all of the proposed amendments relate to prior
 17 art systems of which Enovsys has long been aware and on which Enovsys has had
 18 ample opportunity to conduct discovery.

19 **A. Good Cause Exists For Each Of AT&T's Proposed Amendments**

20 **1. Each Proposed Amendment Stems From Recently Discovered,
 21 Material Information**

22 The recent discovery of material information is a circumstance that supports
 23 a finding of good cause. L.R. 3-6(b). Here, the information supporting each of the
 24 amendments was recently discovered. The deposition of Dr. Want occurred on

25 ³ AT&T believes the Northern District of California Patent Local Rules were
 26 adopted in relevant part in this case by Judge Pregerson on February 13, 2012.
 27 However, Enovsys has recently disputed this in its Opposition to Defendants'
 28 Motion to Strike Plaintiff's Second Amended Infringement Contentions [D.I. 171
 at p. 5].

1 July 22, 2013, and the additional documents he identified at his deposition were
 2 discovered thereafter. German Decl. ¶¶ 5–8. Similarly, the deposition of
 3 Enovsys's Rule 30(b)(6) corporate representative, Mundi Fomukong, occurred on
 4 August 28, 2013, less than a week before AT&T served its amended invalidity
 5 contentions on Enovsys. German Decl. ¶ 14.

6 In addition, the information added in the amendments is material. Dr.
 7 Want's testimony describes details of a relevant prior art system and evidence
 8 supporting that system's public use. The documents acquired after Dr. Want's
 9 testimony corroborate the public use of that system. *Cf. Nilssen v. Osram*
 10 *Sylvania, Inc.*, 504 F.3d 1223, 1234 n.2 (Fed. Cir. 2007) (noting that “evidence of
 11 possible prior public use” is “material information”). Similarly, the admissions
 12 made by Enovsys's 30(b)(6) representative parallel technology described by
 13 relevant prior art -- thus illustrating that the prior art technology could not have
 14 been invented by Enovsys. In the parties' meet and confer, Enovsys did not
 15 dispute that the information in the amendments is material.

16 **2. AT&T Was Diligent In Making The Amendments**

17 Although a party seeking to amend its contentions must show diligence, an
 18 immediate disclosure of the new information is not required, because the
 19 “diligence” period includes the time required to analyze the new information,
 20 determine its relevance, and prepare the amendment. *See Symantec Corp. v.*
 21 *Veeam Corp.*, C 12-00700 SI, 2013 WL 3490392 at *3 (N.D. Cal. July 11, 2013)
 22 (“[Defendant] still needed to view the non-public material before it could in good
 23 faith amend its invalidity contentions.”). Further, good cause supporting a motion
 24 to amend invalidity contentions can be established by mere notice of the
 25 potentially invalidating prior art. *See The Bd. of Trustees of Leland Stanford*
 26 *Junior Univ. v. Roche Molecular Sys., Inc.*, C 05-04158 MHP, 2008 WL 624771 at
 27 *3 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 4, 2008) (citing *IXYS Corp. v. Advanced Power Tech., Inc.*,
 28 321 F. Supp. 2d 1133, 1153 n. 19 (N.D. Cal. 2004)).

1 Here, AT&T first disclosed prior art relating to the ParcTab and Active
 2 Badge systems in its initial invalidity contentions served June 25, 2012. German
 3 Decl., Ex. G at 13–22. Since that time AT&T continued to investigate and take
 4 discovery regarding the those systems. The deposition of Dr. Roy Want occurred
 5 on July 22, 2013. AT&T obviously could not have included citations to the
 6 transcript of Dr. Want’s deposition testimony prior to his deposition. In addition,
 7 AT&T was not aware of the newly uncovered ParcTab documents until Dr. Want
 8 discussed them at his deposition. *See* German Decl., Ex. C at 197:22–198:12;
 9 German Decl. ¶ 7. Those articles were not easily located without pre-existing
 10 knowledge of their existence. German Decl. ¶ 7. Further, the deposition of
 11 Enovsys’s corporate representative occurred on August 28, 2013, a date which
 12 Enovsys chose. *Id.* at ¶ 14. AT&T could not have gained these admissions before
 13 the deposition took place.

14 AT&T amended its contentions only a few weeks after receiving the
 15 transcript of Dr. Want’s deposition, only three weeks after acquiring the articles
 16 from Dr. Want’s website (and only a few days after reviewing and selecting the
 17 most relevant articles), and only six days after deposing Enovsys’s 30(b)(6)
 18 representative. Those efforts occurred while AT&T was defending against a
 19 motion to compel brought by Enovsys related to AT&T’s disclosure of prior art
 20 witnesses, including Dr. Want (which Enovsys ultimately lost), and while working
 21 to complete its production of documents and providing its own corporate
 22 representative for deposition. *See* D.I. 144 (Enovsys’s Motion to Compel); D.I.
 23 161 (Minutes of Order Denying Motions to Compel); German Decl. ¶ 15. In sum,
 24 AT&T diligently sought to identify relevant prior art and, as soon as it discovered
 25 such art, diligently investigated and amended its contentions.

26 In addition, AT&T put Enovsys on notice by August 13, 2013 that it
 27 intended to amend its contentions to include Dr. Want’s deposition testimony and
 28 the newly identified documents. German Decl. at ¶ 9–10, Ex. D. This alone is

1 sufficient to show good cause under the Northern District Local Patent Rules. *See*
 2 *The Bd. of Trustees of Leland Stanford Junior Univ.*, 2008 WL 624771 at *3.

3 **B. Enovsys Is Not “Unduly] Prejudiced” By The Proposed**
 4 **Amendments**

5 In the meet and confer related to this dispute, Enovsys relied on purported
 6 prejudice as its justification for refusing to stipulate to the amendment. German
 7 Decl., Ex. F at 44:4–15; 51:3–52:1. However, mere prejudice is not enough:
 8 Enovsys must show “undue prejudice” to justify its opposition. L.R. 3-6. This it
 9 cannot show.

10 As an initial matter, AT&T’s early notification of its intent to amend its
 11 contentions demonstrates a lack of prejudice. *Symantec Corp.*, 2013 WL 3490392
 12 at *3 (“Symantec will not be prejudiced because it was on notice . . . that Veeam
 13 intended to amend its invalidity contentions . . .”). In addition, there is an
 14 absence of prejudice here because the proposed amendments relate to previously
 15 disclosed art. *See Golden Hour Data Sys., Inc. v. Health Servs. Integration, Inc.*,
 16 C 06-7477 SI, 2008 WL 2622794 at *5 (N.D. Cal. July 1, 2008) (“[A]s
 17 [defendant’s] amendments do not raise new issues but instead merely supplement
 18 its initial contentions, [plaintiff] was already on notice regarding the substance of
 19 [the] proposed amendments.”).

20 Dr. Roy Want’s testimony and the news articles he identified during his
 21 deposition are all associated with prior art systems which AT&T disclosed to
 22 Enovsys long ago. In particular, AT&T disclosed the ParcTab/Active Badge
 23 systems in its original invalidity contentions served on June 25, 2012, as well as in
 24 supplementations served in November 2012 and April 2013. German Decl. ¶ 4.
 25 Further, Dr. Want himself was identified by name in June 2012 in AT&T’s
 26 original invalidity contentions as an author of prior references that described the
 27 ParcTab system. *Id.* Therefore, Envosys has long had notice that the
 28 ParcTab/Active Badge systems, and references authored by Dr. Want describing

1 those systems, were at issue in this case. Further, Enovsys was specifically on
 2 notice as of August 13, 2103, that AT&T would be amending its invalidity
 3 contentions to include the testimony of Dr. Want and the documents identified by
 4 Dr. Want in his deposition. German Decl. ¶ 9. Accordingly, Enovsys cannot
 5 show undue prejudice by AT&T's reliance on the deposition testimony of Dr.
 6 Want, nor on the documents Dr. Want discussed during his deposition.

7 The '633 Patent Admissions that AT&T obtained during the deposition of
 8 Enovsys's corporate representative reflect Enovsys's own understanding of the
 9 disclosure of relevant prior art. Moreover, Enovsys itself chose August 28, 2013,
 10 as the date that deposition took place, and Enovsys had a full opportunity to cross-
 11 examine the witness on those admissions. Enovsys will therefore not be
 12 prejudiced by the inclusion of its own admissions in AT&T's contentions.

13 **1. Enovsys's Cross-Examination of Dr. Want Was Not
 14 Impeded**

15 During the meet and confer on this issue, Enovsys relied on highly-
 16 convoluted reasoning to support its argument that it is prejudiced by the ParcTab
 17 Amendments. In particular, Enovsys argued that because AT&T did not produce
 18 its counsel's written communications with Dr. Want until after Dr. Want's
 19 deposition, Enovsys could not effectively cross-examine Dr. Want, and that
 20 therefore AT&T's reliance on Dr. Want's deposition testimony is unduly
 21 prejudicial.

22 Enovsys's argument is without merit. First, with regard to the written
 23 communications between Dr. Want and AT&T's counsel, any prejudice incurred
 24 by the delay in production is prejudice of Enovsys's own making. Enovsys never
 25 made a specific request for those materials prior to the deposition, nor did Enovsys
 26 subpoena Dr. Want for his written communications with AT&T's counsel prior to
 27 the deposition. German Decl. ¶ 11. It was only during the deposition that it
 28 became clear that Enovsys was attempting to explore Dr. Want's pre-deposition

1 contacts with AT&T. Once the issue arose, AT&T quickly agreed to produce the
 2 documents. *Id.* However, AT&T was unable to complete the production during
 3 the deposition because a potential common interest privilege issue was implicated
 4 due to Dr. Want's present status as an employee of Google – who supplies certain
 5 software components that appear⁴ to be part of Enovsys's infringement theories in
 6 this case. *See* German Decl., Ex. C at 6:20–22; 218:9–219:21; 227:6–20. Because
 7 production of the documents would have waived any privilege that might have
 8 applied, it took AT&T a few days following the deposition to consider this issue
 9 and determine the propriety of making a voluntary production of these materials.
 10 *See United States v. Zolin*, 809 F. 2d 1411, 1415 (9th Cir. 1987) (“The voluntary
 11 delivery of a privileged communication by a holder of the privilege to someone
 12 not a party to the privilege waives the privilege”). The documents were produced
 13 on August 6, 2013. German Decl. ¶ 12. Had Enovsys properly raised this issue in
 14 advance (*i.e.* through a specific request for production and/or a subpoena to Dr.
 15 Want) this issue could have been resolved prior to the deposition, and the
 16 documents would have been available to Enovsys in advance of the deposition.
 17 Accordingly, any “prejudice” is of Enovsys's own making.

18 Second, AT&T did not prevent counsel from Enovsys from questioning Dr.
 19 Want about his communications with AT&T, and Enovsys's counsel did so
 20 extensively. *See* German Decl., Ex. C at 220:8–9 (“Q. And to the best you can
 21 recollect, what did you discuss with AT&T's lawyers?”); *see generally id.* at 218–
 22 230. Counsel for AT&T did not raise a privilege objection to any of these
 23

24 ⁴ AT&T has previously moved to strike Enovsys's infringement contentions based
 25 on Enovsys's repeated failure to explain with particularity Enovsys's infringement
 26 theories, which has severely prejudiced AT&T ability to prepare its defenses and
 27 to determine whether third party discovery from Google or other third parties is
 28 necessary. See Defendants' Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of
 their Motion to Strike Plaintiff's Second Amended Infringement Contentions [D.I.
 173].

1 questions asked by Enovsys's counsel, and indeed explained that Enovsys was free
 2 to inquire as to AT&T's discussions with Dr. Want. *Id.* at 227:12–20 (“I've
 3 advised counsel he's welcome to inquire of the witness as to any meetings with
 4 Baker Botts that he has a record of and we can see how he chooses to proceed in
 5 light of that.”). Enovsys's counsel was also able to and did ask Dr. Want to search
 6 his phone during the deposition for records of meetings with AT&T's counsel, and
 7 Dr. Want provided testimony regarding those meetings. *Id.* at 225:20-24 (“Q. So
 8 during a break, do you think you might be able to -- you might be able to go into
 9 your calendaring system on your phone to see when that [meeting] might -- might
 10 have been? A. I will -- I will try.”); *Id.* at 228:5-230:4 (Dr. Want providing
 11 testimony after reviewing his calendar entries). Accordingly, Enovsys's argument
 12 that its cross-examination was frustrated is contradicted by the facts.

13 Further, there can be no “undue prejudice” here as a matter of law, because
 14 Enovsys cannot “identify any specific examples of discovery that it did not take.”
 15 *Lexar Media, Inc. v. Pretec Electronics Corp.*, C00-04770 MJJ, 2007 WL
 16 1170633 *1 n.1 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 18, 2007). In particular, AT&T did subsequently
 17 produce its written communications with Dr. Want. Those communications (the
 18 earliest of which was from June 2013)⁵ provide no legitimate ammunition for
 19 cross-examination. The communications merely notified Dr. Want of AT&T's
 20 intent to depose him and described procedural issues relating to his deposition,
 21 such as whether Dr. Want would consent to electronic service of the deposition
 22 subpoena, the documents that AT&T intended to discuss, and requesting Dr. Want
 23 to bring his resume to the deposition. *E.g.* German Decl., Ex. E at ATT-
 24 ENV00460874, 877, 942. During the meet and confer on this motion, AT&T
 25 repeatedly requested that Enovsys identify what questions it would have asked Dr.
 26 Want about the written communications but could not. German Decl., Ex. F at
 27

28 ⁵ German Decl., Ex. E at ATT-ENV00460875.

1 44:12–24; 47:1–50:9; 51:7–52:8; 58:21–59:25. Enovsys was unable to identify
 2 any specific question or line of inquiry that it did not pursue. *Id.* at 59.

3 Further, if Envosys genuinely believed it was prejudiced by its inability to
 4 cross-examine Dr. Want regarding the written communications with AT&T, it
 5 could have requested to re-open the deposition of Dr. Want. Indeed, Envosys
 6 counsel expressly considered this possibility at Dr. Want’s deposition, and AT&T
 7 noted that it would have no objection if that request were made. German Decl.,
 8 Ex. C at 227:21–228:3 (“MR. NELSON: Let me ask a question, but you don’t need
 9 to -- you don’t need to answer it. Are we going to contemplate continuing this
 10 deposition to another date? MR. WILLIAMS: We can -- I mean, certainly we can
 11 take that request under advisement. I don’t have an objection to it, but I don’t
 12 control the witness.”). But Envosys never asked for a further deposition of Dr.
 13 Want, either before or after they received the written communications. German
 14 Decl. at ¶ 13; Ex. F at 56:20–58:6.

15 Notably, even if Envosys had re-opened Dr. Want’s deposition, and
 16 questioned him about his written communications with AT&T, the questions
 17 would not have improved Envosys’s position in this case. To the extent Envosys
 18 would try to attack Dr. Want’s status as an “independent third-party witness,” *cf.*
 19 German Decl., Ex. F at 58:13–16, Dr. Want testified credibly at his deposition that
 20 he was not being compensated by AT&T for his time, that he had not reviewed
 21 any documents until the night prior to his deposition, and that he was participating
 22 as a witness in this case voluntarily because he believed that he and his co-
 23 inventors “had done work 20 years ago which was being claimed was novel in . . .
 24 more recent time” and that “it was only right that people know” about the prior
 25 work Dr. Want and others had done on the Parc Tab and Active Badge systems.
 26 German Decl., Ex. C at 217:14–18; 238:11–22; 272:6–273:2. Therefore, because
 27 any further questioning by Envosys regarding the written communications would
 28

1 have been a waste of time, Enovsys can make no showing of undue prejudice due
2 to its purported inability to question Dr. Want on the written communications.

3 In short, Enovsys can make no showing of any prejudice, much less a
4 showing of undue prejudice that would justify excluding Dr. Want's testimony
5 from AT&T's invalidity contentions.

6 **III. CONCLUSION**

7 AT&T has demonstrated good cause to amend its invalidity contentions by
8 demonstrating the recent and diligent discovery of material information. Further,
9 there is no undue prejudice to Enovsys caused by these amendments. AT&T
10 respectfully requests that this Court grant its motion to amend its invalidity
11 contentions as set forth in Exhibit A.

12 Dated: September 24, 2013

13 Respectfully submitted,

14 BAKER BOTTS L.L.P.

16 /s/ Eliot D. Williams

17 Eliot D. Williams

18 Attorney for Defendants and
Counterclaimants

19 AT&T MOBILITY LLC and AT&T
MOBILITY II LLC